

the inner margin; towards the apex the branches converge strongly, and are very strongly dilated immediately before the apex, where they are pointed and hooked; in the ♀ the branches are simple, straight, smooth, unarmed, and incurved slightly at the apex.

The feet, abdomen, and forceps are clothed with a pale short yellowish pubescence.

Patria. Peru, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (ex coll. Staudinger).

Type in my collection.

This species stands nearest to *A. Championi*, Borm., from which it may be distinguished by the square ultimate dorsal segment, which has not the angles sharply produced as in *A. Championi*, by the abdominal tubercles being distinct only on segments 2-3, and not on segments 2-7, and by the forceps, which have the branches less strongly diverging, with fewer teeth.

Dormans Park, East Grinstead,
April, 1900.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV. FIGS. 3, 5, 7.

Fig. 3. *Apterygida Mackinderi*, sp. n. Somali. ♂.

Fig. 3a. Ditto. Segmentum ultimum ventrale, from below.

Fig. 5. *Anechura ahirmanes*, sp. n. Sikkim. ♂.

Fig. 7. *Forficula orientalis*, sp. n. Constantinople. ♂. Last segment and forceps.

XI.—Notes on the Forficularia.—VI. *On a Collection of Forficularia from Sarawak.* By MALCOLM BURR, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

[Plate IV. figs. 1, 2, 4, 6.]

MR. R. SHELFORD, of Sarawak, has very kindly handed to me for determination a small collection of earwigs from that region. The collection includes twenty-five species, of which nine are new, and there are some very curious forms.

The localities from which they come are thus explained by Mr. Shelford:—

Kuching.—The capital of Sarawak.

Matang.—A mountain 7 miles from Kuching, 2800 feet.

Penrissen.—A mountain 50 miles from the sea, at the head of the left branch of the Sarawak River, reaching

an elevation of 4800 feet; the specimens were taken between the levels of 3300 feet and 4000 feet.

Pankalan Ampat.—At the foot of Penrissen.

Batu Song.—A mountain in the Baram district.

For the drawings I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Philips.

The collection works out as follows:—

1. *Apachys chartaceus*, de Haan.

Kuching, Feb. 2, 1899, 2 ♂; June 13th, 1899, 1 ♀; Dec. 12th, 1899, 1 ♂.

This species has been recorded by de Haan from Borneo and Sumatra and by Dubrony from Sarawak. According to de Haan, it lives under the bark of dead trees.

2. *Pygidicrana marmoricrura*, Serv.

Batu Song, 1 ♀ (*C. Hose, Esq.*). There are also two females in bad condition which I refer to this species, from Penrissen, Feb. 24th and May 1899.

The species is common in the East Indies.

3. ? *Pygidicrana modesta*, Borm.

Matang, August 1899. One fragmentary female, which I refer with some doubt to this species.

Recorded from Burmah.

4. *Echinosoma sumatranum*, de Haan.

Kuching, Sept. 13th, 1899, and Nov. 27th, 1899, 2 ♂; Sept. 25th, 1899, 1 ♂; Oct. 6th, 1899, 1 ♀.

De Haan remarks of this species, "Vivit sociatim in ligno putrido. Motus alacris."

5. *Psalis borneensis*, Kirby.

Kuching, Feb. 1899, Dec. 26th, 1899, 2 ♂; Dec. 15th, 1899, 1 ♀.

As Kirby suggests, this is probably a melanic form of *P. indica*, Hag.

6. *Spongiphora rubriceps*, sp. n.

Statura mediocri; caput rufum; antennæ 15-segmentatæ, fuscæ, nigro-annulatæ; pronotum postico rotundatum, nigrum, pallide marginatum; elytra alæque fuscæ; pedes testacei, fusco-variegati;

abdomen cylindricum, fuscum; segmentum ultimum magnum, quadratum, margine postico tuberculato: forceipis brachia ♂ basi remota, recta, apice incurva, mucronibus attingentibus, rubra, margine interno crenulata, haud dentata; ♀ recta, deplanata, minute crenulata.

	♂.	♀.
Long. corporis	11 mm.	10.25 mm.
„ forceipis	4 „	3.5 „

Head flattened, clear brick-red; eyes small, black: antennæ 15-segmentate; first segment long, testaceous, dark at the apex; the other segments are black, except segments 10–11, which are clear white; from the second, the segments are short, gradually lengthening.

Pronotum as broad as the head, chocolate-brown, the margins whitish or testaceous; the anterior border is slightly round-convex; the sides are parallel; the hinder border is rounded.

Elytra perfectly developed; chocolate-brown, dull, a little broader than the pronotum at the shoulders, hinder borders obliquely truncate, slightly sinuate.

Wings ample, projecting well beyond the elytra, of the same colour, with a pale spot at the apex on the inner margin (this spot is sometimes very faint).

Feet dark testaceous, varied with paler.

Abdomen slightly depressed, the sides parallel; rich brown in the centre, darker at the sides; abdominal tubercles distinct, black. Last dorsal segment of the ♂ simple, not sulcate, with a row of small tubercles on the hinder margin, which is straight. In the ♀ the last dorsal segment slightly narrower, with a faint sulculus near the hinder margin, the tubercles smaller and fewer in number. The penultimate ventral segment ♂ is ample, almost entirely covering the last segment, nearly rectangular, the hinder margin rounded.

Pygidium not visible.

Forceps: ♂ branches remote at the base and three-keeled there, then simple, nearly straight, gradually converging to meet at the apex; in the apical half on the inner margin there are three small teeth; the forceps are bent noticeably downwards from the base. ♀ branches simple, straight, remote at the base, more or less flattened, the apices meeting; the inner margin near the base is very slightly dilated and crenulate; otherwise the branches are unarmed.

Patria. Sarawak, Kuching, Dec. 3rd, 1898; July 15th, 1899, 2 ♂; March 1899, 2 ♀; Oct. 23rd, 1899, 1 ♀; July 14th, 1899, 1 nymph.

This species is most closely allied to *S. nitidipennis*, Borm.

7. *Spongiphora semiflava*, Borm.

Kuching, Jan. 2nd, 1900, 1 ♀; July 7th, 1899, 1 ♂.

This species, which closely resembles *Labia mucronata*, Stål, in appearance, has hitherto been recorded only from Burmah.

8. *Spongiphora sphinx*, sp. n.

Statura medioeri, gracili; colore testaceo vel fusco; antennæ 18-segmentatæ: caput, antennæ, pronotum, elytra, alæ, pedes testacea vel rubro-testacea; abdomen cylindricum, testaceum vel rubrum; forceps gracilis, brachiis basi remotis, rectis, apice mucronatis, attingentibus, margine interno minute denticulatis; abdomen tuberculis distinctis instructum. ♂ ♀.

	♂.	♀.
Long. corporis	11.5 mm.	10 mm.
„ forcepis	4 „	3.5 „

Head depressed, clear brick-red: antennæ 18-segmentate; the first segment long, testaceous, the remainder darker; second segment very small, the third nearly as long as the second and fourth united, the fourth, fifth, and sixth gradually lengthening, the apical segments long and slender.

Pronotum slightly narrower than the head, long and narrow, slightly broader posteriorly than anteriorly, rectangular, the hinder angles rounded, posterior border nearly straight; clear testaceous, reddish anteriorly, the margins paler; in the ♀ shaded with fuscous on the disk posteriorly.

Elytra long and narrow, clear testaceous, the outer and inner margins darker.

Wings conspicuous, clear testaceous.

Feet clear testaceous, clothed with a few fine pale hairs.

Abdomen cylindrical, reddish testaceous in the ♂, reddish black in the ♀; lateral tubercles very distinct, all the segments very finely granulated; last dorsal segment ♂ square, hinder margin straight, slightly tuberculated above the insertion of the forceps on each side; similar in form in the ♀; penultimate ventral segment ♂ large, rounded posteriorly, not covering the apical part of the last segment, which has the posterior border straight, very deeply emarginate in the middle, divided into two rounded lobes, the outer angles folded, forming a bicarinate tubercle on each side. In the ♀ the penultimate ventral segment is rounded, larger, covering the ultimate segment entirely except for the outer angles.

Pygidium ♂ ♀ quadrate, the side slightly emarginate near the apex.

Forceps: ♂ with the branches remote at the base, slender, almost straight, slightly depressed, the apices meeting, and strongly mucronate; at two thirds their length on the inner margin there is a small tooth; from the base to this tooth the inner margin is very finely denticulated. In the ♀ the branches are straight, remote at the base, less depressed, the apices meeting, the inner margin finely denticulated to about two thirds the length, where there is an obsolete tooth barely distinguishable. The forceps are clear red in the male, reddish black in the female.

Patria. Sarawak, Kuching, August 1897 ("L."), 1 ♂; Oct. 12th, 1899, 1 ♀.

This curious species is very close to *Labidura? decipiens*, Kirb., which must almost certainly be moved, at least provisionally, to this genus. It differs in the form and armature of the forceps. It has the appearance of certain species of *Apterygida*, as *A. erythrocephala*, Oliv., *A. suturalis*, Serv., and *A. bipartita*, Kirb. It may be easily mistaken for the latter at first glance; but an examination of the second tarsal segment shows that it is simple and cylindrical; the distinct lateral tubercles prevent its being placed in *Labidura*. The form of the penultimate ventral segment of the male distinguishes it from typical *Spongiphora*, and, as Mr. W. F. Kirby suggests, a new genus must be erected for his *Labidura? decipiens* and for this species when better known.

9. *Spongiphora nitidipennis*, Borm.

Kuching, July 1899, 1 ♀.

Hitherto recorded from Burmah and Sumatra.

10. *Sparatta setulosa*, sp. n.

Colore sordide testaceo; pronotum valde elongatum, parallelum; pygidium haud perspicuum; forcipis brachia ♂ basi remota, basi ipso intus laminata, dehinc recta, sensim incurva, tertia parte apicali dente inermo armata, mucronibus attingentibus, valde pubescentia. ♂.

	♂.
Long. corporis.....	11 mm.
„ forcipis	3.5 „

Head dirty yellow; eyes small, black; antennæ with 13 segments remaining, fuscous, the segments elongated and slender, numbers 2-4 enlarged at the apex.

Pronotum twice as long as the head, very narrow, the sides

parallel, anterior border produced to a neck, posterior border rounded, tawny yellow.

Elytra narrow, obliquely truncated posteriorly.

Wings prominent, black, the dark colour showing through the clear elytra.

Feet tawny.

Abdomen slightly broader at the apex than at the base; tawny, slightly darker in the middle; all the segments very finely punctulated except the last, which is smooth, large, and quadrate, the posterior margin straight, with a row of small tubercles.

Pygidium barely visible, quadrate.

Forceps slender, remote at the base; on the inner margin at the base itself there is a strong depressed laminated tooth; the branches are then very faintly curved outwards, then gradually inwards, the apices meeting; near the apex on the inner margin is a strong but small oblique tooth; the forceps are dirty yellow at the base, darker towards the apex, clothed with long fine bristles.

The feet and abdomen are also clothed with a few fine long bristles.

♀ unknown.

Patria. Sarawak, Matang, August 1899, 1 ♂.

This species is not closely allied to any described form except *S. Horsfieldi*, Kirb., from which, however, it is very distinct.

11. *Sparatta Brunneri*, Borm.?

Penrissen, May 1899, 2 ♀.

I refer two females with some doubt to this North-Australian species:

12. *Chatospania parvula*, sp. n.

Statura minore; colore nigro, rubro-variegato; caput, pronotum, et elytra nigra; alae deficientes; abdomen segmentis 1^o–7^m nigris, ceteris rubris; forcipis brachia ♂ basi distantia, valida, basi dente gracili instructa, margine interno denticulata, incurva, mucronibus decussatis. ♂. ♀ ignota.

Long. corporis 5 mm.

„ forcipis 1.25 „

Head and eyes jet shining black; antennæ with only one or two segments remaining, paler.

Pronotum jet-black, as broad as the head, slightly broader posteriorly than anteriorly, the angles rounded; anterior border rounded, posterior border straight.

Elytra black, rounded at the apex.

Wings absent.

Feet clear testaceous.

Abdomen slightly broadest in the middle, shining black, except segments 8-9, which are red, and the last segment, which is red, quadrate, slightly narrower posteriorly than anteriorly; the hinder border straight, smooth, black.

Pygidium not visible.

Forceps ♂ with the branches stout, three-keeled at the base, straight, then gradually incurved towards the apex, where the points decussate; at the base itself, on the inner margin there is a fine oblique tooth, and the inner margin is denticulated for the first two thirds of the length; the forceps are black near the base, red at the apex.

The abdomen is clothed with a few fine pale hairs.

Patria. Sarawak, Kuching, Dec. 15th, 1898, 1 ♂.

This species is nearest to *Ch. fœv*, Borm., from which it differs entirely in the shape of the forceps.

13. *Chaetospania Jupiter*, sp. n.

Statura majore; colore fusco-testaceo; antennæ 15-segmentatæ, segmento 2º parvo, ceteris elongatis, cylindricis; pronotum quadratum, marginibus anteriori et posteriori rotundatis, lateribus parallelis, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytra setulosa, apice truncata; alæ angulose; abdomen paulo dilatatum, tuberculis vix prominulis, segmento ultimo margine postico recto, integro: pygidium elongatum, apice attenuatum, emarginatum; ♀ brevius: forcipis brachia ♂ elongata, basi distantia, triquetra, depressa, basi ipso dente valido armata, carina superiori margine interno ante medium dentata, carina inferiori in parte apicali bidentata, dehinc crenulata, mucronibus attingentibus, decussatis; brachia ♀ illis maris similia, rectiora, apice fortius decussata. ♂ ♀.

	♂.		♀.
Long. corporis	12 mm.		10-10.75 mm.
„ forcipis	6-6.5 „		5.25-6 „

Head reddish fuscous, sutures well marked; eyes not prominent; antennæ fuscous, with 15 segments, the second small, the remainder long.

Pronotum longer than broad, reddish fuscous, as broad as the head, hinder border and anterior border rounded, the angles rounded, the sides parallel; posterior part of the disk clothed with fine yellow hairs, directed backwards.

Elytra fuscous, truncated at the apex, pubescent like the pronotum.

Wings prominent, coloured and pubescent like the elytra, the margins very narrowly paler.

Feet dark testaceous, pubescent.

Abdomen reddish brown, very finely granulated, very faintly broader towards the apex; lateral tubercles barely, if at all, distinct. Last segment smooth, deep red; hinder border unarmed, straight in the ♂, sinuate in the ♀. Penultimate ventral segment large, rounded, almost entirely covering the ultimate segment.

Pygidium prominent, attenuated towards the apex, conical, emarginate at the apex in the ♂, in the ♀ shorter and thicker or barely distinguishable.

Forceps: the branches are remote at the base, tricarinate, with a strong triangular depressed tooth on the inner margin at the base itself in both sexes; upper keel on the inner margin before the middle with a strong tooth (♂ ♀); lower margin with two teeth in the apical half, and then denticulated (♂ ♀); the whole of the inner margin, lower keel, is more or less denticulated in both sexes, this armature varying in individuals. The branches ♂ are nearly straight, very gradually incurved, with the points meeting and barely decussating at the apex; in the ♀ the branches are less curved, straighter, but pointing more inwards, meet sooner, and decussate more strongly at the apex; in both sexes they are clothed with fine pale hairs; they are testaceous in the ♂, darker at the apex, much darker throughout their length in the ♀.

The ♀ is smaller and generally darker in colour than the ♂.

Patria. Sarawak, Penrissen, May 1899, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

This is the largest species of the genus. It stands nearest to *Ch. inornata*, Karsch, from Madagascar, but is larger, and the forceps are different.

14. *Chelisoches Ritsemæ*, Borm.

Kuching, Sept. 13th, 1899, 1 ♂; Dec. 15th 1898, 4 ♂,
1 ♀.

This species has been taken in Sumatra and in Burmah.

15. *Chelisoches Dorée*, Borm.

Kuching, Oct. 28th, 1898, 1 ♂; Dec. 29th, 1898, 4 ♂;
May 20th, 1899, 1 ♂; Dec. 1898, 2 ♀; August 11th, 1899,
1 ♀.

This splendid species has been recorded from Sumatra and Sarawak, where it does not appear to be rare.

Mr. Shelford's specimens from Sarawak all have the branches of the forceps ♂ strongly toothed and crenulate near the base, and then smooth and unarmed almost to the apex, just short of which on the inner margin is a strong tooth. The specimens vary considerably in size, from 15–23 millim. in length of body, excluding the forceps, which are of a more uniform length.

16. *Chelisoches pulchripennis*, Borm.

Kuching, Oct. 17, 1898, 3 ♂; Oct. 28th, 1898, 2 ♂; Oct. 17–18, 1898, 2 ♀.

Recorded from Burmah and "Indes orientales."

17. *Chelisoches Shelfordi*, sp. n. (Pl. IV. fig. 4.)

Statura maxima. Habitus generis *Opisthocosmia*. Fusco-castanea, metallescens; pronotum ovale, capite paullo angustius; elytra granulata, latiora, apice truncata; alæ granulatae: abdomen cylindricum, tuberculis pliciformibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum transversum: forcipis brachia basi remota, recta, elongata, sinuata, margine interno utrinque dentibus duobus validis armata, apice mucronata, attingentia. ♂. ♀ ignota

Long. corporis..... 15.5 mm.

„ forcipis 11 „

Head and eyes reddish castaneous; antennæ with 18 segments, fuscous, the last four dirty white.

Pronotum slightly narrower than the head, oval, all the margins rounded.

Elytra ample, broad reddish castaneous, with a metallic sheen, finely granulated, truncated at the apex.

Wings of the same colour as the elytra, granulated.

Feet fuscous, the tarsi and apices of the tibiæ dirty testaceous; the lobe of the second tarsal segment very conspicuous.

Abdomen cylindrical, reddish castaneous, granulated; the last segment is transverse, slightly narrower than the preceding, with a row of tubercles on the hinder border. Penultimate ventral segment large, rounded, entirely covering the ultimate segment.

Forceps ♂ with the branches widely remote and tricarinate at the base, curved at first slightly outwards, the inner keels on this part denticulated; the branches are then nearly straight, subsinuate, each faint sinuation marked on the inner margin with a long oblique sharp tooth; these teeth are two in number on each side; after the second tooth the branches curve in, the apices hooked and meeting. Seen

from the side, the forceps are sinuate, curving slightly upwards.

The legs and forceps are covered with a thick yellowish pubescence.

Patria. Sarawak, Pankalan Ampat, May 1899, 1 ♂.

I have very great pleasure in dedicating this very fine species to Mr. Shelford, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity to work out this interesting collection.

It is a very distinct species and not closely allied to any known form. It comes closest perhaps to *Ch. superbus*. It has somewhat the appearance of a large *Anechura*, but the lobe of the second tarsal segment is very distinct.

18. *Chelisoches Hercules*, sp. n. (Pl. IV. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Statura robusta; colore nigro, elytris alisque cæruleis, metallescentibus; pronotum ovatum, cum elytris alisque granulatum: abdomen cylindricum, nitidum, nigrum, testaceo-pubescent, tuberculis lateralibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale magnum, margine postico utrinque tuberculo obtuso magno, apice truncato, valido obliquo armatum: forcipis brachia ♂ valida, basi depressa et deplanata, hæc parte margine interno valde denticulata, dehinc valde semicirculariter incurva, intus denticulata, apice hand attingentia; forceps et pedes valde pubescentes. ♂. ♀ ignota.

Long. corporis 15.5–20 mm.

„ forcipis 4.5 „

Latit. max. forcipis .. 5 „

Head and eyes black; antennæ with 15 segments, typical, black, the eleventh whitish; sometimes the apical half of the antennæ dirty whitish.

Pronotum as broad as the head or very slightly narrower, round, black, granulated; with a very faint median carinula, on each side of which anteriorly there is a round elevation, with a slight depression in the middle; the margins are turned slightly upwards.

Elytra considerably broader than the pronotum at the shoulders, granulated, deep blue, with a metallic sheen; they are truncated at the apex.

Wings of the same colour as the elytra, granulated, very narrowly edged with pale. The elytra and wings are clothed with a short thick pubescence.

Feet stout, fuscous, the tibiæ clothed with a thick testaceous pubescence, the tarsi with a reddish pubescence.

Abdomen cylindrical, finely punctulated, shining black, the lateral tubercles very distinct and prominent; the last dorsal

segment is ample, the hinder border rounded; at the hinder border in the middle there are two very stout, long, elevated tubercles, pointing upwards and obliquely outwards, truncated at the apex. Penultimate ventral segment large, rounded, covering the ultimate segment except at the corners.

Pygidium visible from beneath, short, conical, emarginate at the apex.

Forceps with the branches ♂ short, stout, strongly depressed and dilated at the base, the inner margin of this dilated part is strongly toothed; at half their length the branches are cylindrical and curved inwards in a semicircle, the apices are pointed but do not meet; the inner margin of this curved part is denticulated.

The whole of the abdomen, tubercles, and forceps are thickly coated with a short dense testaceous pubescence.

Patria. Sarawak, Kuching, Dec. 19th, 1899, 1 ♂; Pankalan Ampat, May 1899, 1 ♂.

This remarkable earwig is very distinct from any form familiar to me. The male from Pankalan Ampat presents a curious form of aberration. The right branch of the forceps is scarcely developed, very short, almost straight, bent slightly downwards and inwards, with no sign of teeth or serrulation; the left branch is not fully developed, the denticulation of the curved part being wanting. This arrest of development is well known to occur in Forficularia, and is often called hermaphroditism or gynandromorphism; but it is extremely doubtful whether this is ever really the case. In the specimens which I have examined the normal number of segments of the male—that is, nine—are visible; in the female only seven segments of the abdomen are visible. I have in my collection two specimens of *Chelisoches morio*, Fabr., in which the left branch is that of the male in the form and the right is that of the female, and these I have recorded elsewhere* as hermaphrodites; but it is more probable that the phenomenon is due to arrested development, owing to want of nourishment or some accident. I have a male of *Pygidicrana marmoricrura* in which both branches of the forceps are abnormal, being nearly straight and unusually pubescent; this is certainly an aberration, and not a regular dimorphic form. The specimen of *Ch. Hercules* in which the right branch is malformed is noticeably smaller than the other fully developed male, and it may well be due to defective nourishment.

* Ent. Month. Mag. 1897, p. 147.

19. *Anechura coriacea*, Borm.

Penrissen, May 1899, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Matang, Dec. 1898,
1 ♂.

Recorded from Burmah.

20. *Anechura scabriuscula*, Serv.

Matang, Dec. 1898, 1 ♂.

Common in the Oriental Region.

21. *Anechura Hermes*, sp. n. (Pl. IV. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Colore atro; pronotum antice rectum, postico rotundatum; elytra pronoto latiora, pubescentia; alæ prominentes: abdomen convexum, medio valde dilatatum, apice attenuatum; segmentum ultimum dorsale angustum, margine postico medio bicarinatum: forcipis brachia ♂ valida, triquetra, basi subcontigua, dehinc valde divergentia, subito fortiter incurva, mucronibus haud attingentibus, prope basin supra dente maximo obtuso perpendiculari armata. ♂. ♀ ignota.

Long. corporis	11.5 mm.
„ forcipis	4 „
Latit. max. forcipis	4 „
Altitudo max. forcipis (tuberculo basali incluso)	2 „

Head jet-black; antennæ ?-segmentate (eleven segments remain, all black, except the eleventh, which is whitish), second segment small, the rest longer, conical.

Pronotum very slightly narrower than the head, straight in front, rounded behind, all black.

Elytra jet-black, very finely punctulated, truncated at the apex.

Wings the same colour as the elytra.

Feet black, with a few fine short bristles.

Abdomen dark reddish brown, strongly dilated in the middle, attenuated towards the apex; lateral tubercles very distinct; edges of the fifth to seventh segments slightly produced; last dorsal segment narrow and small, hinder border straight, with a small tubercle on each side above the insertion of the forceps, produced backwards into a faint carina; penultimate ventral segment large, rounded.

Pygidium not visible.

Forceps with the branches ♂ short, stout, almost contiguous at the base, cylindrical, not keeled, strongly diverging at first, then the points suddenly and sharply turned inwards

at a right angle, then obtuse, not meeting; near the base on the upperside on each branch there is a long and strong conical obtuse tooth, pointing upwards and obliquely outwards backwards; forceps all black, entirely unarmed except for these large tubercular teeth.

Patria. Sarawak, Penrissen, May 1899, 2 ♂.

This curious form recalls *Ancistrogaster* in the form of the abdomen, but the antennæ are different. It is very distinct from any known form of *Anechura*, and in appearance resembles certain species of *Chelisoches*, except for the dilated abdomen, which is oval in shape.

22. *Apterygida borneensis*, Dubr.

Kuching, Dec. 14th, 1898, Dec. 19th, 1899, July 14th, 1899, 3 ♂; May 1897, 1 ♀.

This species is represented by a variety in which the pronotum has no pale border, the head is reddish. The antennæ have 21 segments, of which the tenth to twelfth and the last two are pale whitish.

23. *Forficula? ares*, sp. n. (Pl. IV. fig. 6.)

Niger; pronotum quadratum, postice rotundatum; elytra latiora, minutissime punctulata; alæ nigrae, apice margine interno minute testaceo-maculatae; pedes nigri: abdomen apicem versus paullo dilatatum, apice attenuatum, tuberculis lateralibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale attenuatum, medio profunde rotundato-impressum; segmentum penultimum ventrale magnum, rotundatum; pygidium haud perspicuum: forcipis brachia gracilia, basi plus minus dilatata et deplanata, hac parte denticulata dehinc inermia, rotundato-incurva, apice mucronibus attingentibus, haud decussatis. ♂. ♀ ignota.

Long. corporis 10·75 mm.

„ forcipis 4·5 „

Head jet-black; antennæ with nine segments remaining, of which the second is very small, the remainder gradually lengthening, conical.

Pronotum black, as broad as the head, straight in front, the posterior margin rounded.

Elytra short, broad, truncated at the apex, black, very finely punctulated.

Wings of the same colour as the elytra.

Feet black, with a thin pubescence.

Abdomen black; lateral tubercles very distinct; broadest

near the apex, but attenuated at the apex itself; last dorsal segment very small, with a very distinct deep round depression in the middle. Penultimate ventral segment large and rounded, completely covering the ultimate ventral segment.

Pygidium not visible.

Forceps ♂ with the branches slender, more or less dilated and depressed at the base, this dilated part crenulated on the inner margin, ending with a small, conical, nearly obsolete tooth; beyond this tooth the branches are very slender, curved outwards and then inwards, enclosing a circular space, the apices almost meeting but not decussating; beyond the obsolete tooth the branches are quite smooth and unarmed.

Patria. Sarawak, Penrissen, May 1899.

This species recalls in appearance *Chelisoches? picticornis*, Kirb., but it is not so long and is more thick-set. It appears to be allied to the little-known *Forficula lobophoroides* of Dohrn, of which *C. picticornis* may be the male, which is not definitely known. *F. ares* is allied to *Anechura hermes* and may have to be moved to that genus. Its uniform black colour and the form of the forceps distinguish it.

24. *Opisthocosmia centurio*, Dohrn.

Kuching, Dec. 10-14, 1898.

Previously recorded from Borneo.

25. *Opisthocosmia lugens*, Borm.

Penrissen, May 1899, 2 ♂, 4 ♀.

Previously recorded from Burmah.

Dormans Park, East Grinstead,
April 1900.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV. FIGS. 1, 2, 4 6.

Fig. 1. *Anechura Hermes*, sp. n. ♂. Forceps.

Fig. 1 a. Ditto. From the side.

Fig. 2. *Chelisoches Hercules*, sp. n. ♂. Forceps.

Fig. 2 a. Ditto. From the side.

Fig. 4. *Chelisoches Shelfordi*, sp. n. ♂. Forceps.

Fig. 6. *Forficula? ares*, sp. n. ♂. Forceps.